

Kentucky Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 19 VOL. VI.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1820.

[VOL. XXXIV]

TERMS OF THE Kentucky Gazette, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, By Norvell & Cavins.

The price to Subscribers, is, **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, or **FOUR DOLLARS** at the end of the year. All new subscribers must in every instance be paid in advance.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are, **FIFTY CENTS** for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in New-Orleans, some time in the year 1818, a **Negro man named JBEL**, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, slender made, one of his arms is a little stiff, occasioned by having it broken. This boy was purchased of Mr. John Harvy, living in Woodford county, Ky. in 1817, and it is supposed he is lurking about some where in the neighborhood of Lexington. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend the above named Negro, and confine him in jail, or give information to Mr. John S. Sneed, of Lexington, so that I get him again, or delivered to me in New-Orleans.

SAMUEL HERMAN.

April 27th, 1820—17*

5 Dollars Reward.

LOST in Lexington, or on the road leading to Roy's Tavern, on Friday last the 21st inst.

A small Note Book,

Containing a number of notes and accounts, which are of no use to any other person but the owner. Any person finding said Book shall receive the above reward, on the delivery of the same to the subscriber, on the Russell's road, six miles from Lexington, or leaving it at this office.

BENJ. RICE.

April 27th, 1820—17*

TAKEN up by Hugh Logan, on Logan's Creek, three miles East of Stanford, one **BROWN HORSE**, about four years old, spring, no brands perceptible, three white feet, a few white hairs in his forehead; bipped a little. Appraised to \$15, December 22d, 1819.

J. C. THURMAN, J.P.C.

A copy—Attest,

THOMAS HELM, clerk, J. C.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, On Monday the 22d inst.

ON THE PREMISES,

The FARM of the late Joseph Craig, dec'd about 4 miles from Lexington, containing

200 Acres first rate Land,

In good cultivation. The terms of sale, one third of the purchase money on the 1st day of March next, at which time possession will be given to the purchaser—the balance to be paid in two equal annual payments, when an indisputable title will be given.

Will be Sold at the same time & place,

Three Young Likely Negroes,

For ready money. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. By order of the Executors.

18*3 May 5, 1820.

Land For Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to remove back to Virginia, will sell a great bargain in the Plantation whereon he now lives, containing

224 Acres of Land,

Lying in Fayette county, one mile from the Cross Plains, on the road leading to Combs' Ferry. He would wish to sell his crop of CORN, WHEAT and PLANTATION UTENSILS all together, and a small STOCK of CATTLE and HOGS. There are between 70 and 80 Acres in Corn and about 15 in Wheat.

WILLIAM BRICKHOUSE.

May 1, 1820—18*1

Caution.

ALL persons are cautioned against taking an assignment or trading for a Note given by me to Benjamin Hite, for 20 dollars, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law, the same was fraudulently obtained from me.

THOMAS MEDCALF.

May 5, 1820—18

Barber-us Intelligence.

TO attempt a prohibition of CREDIT in my establishment (after being so liberal as I have been heretofore,) I am sensible will be attended with some considerable difficulty; but conscious of the readiness of my friends to assist me in any laudable undertaking I may think expedient to adopt, in times like these, (which are truly calculated to try men's souls) I am determined to risk the consequences; and have therefore come to this resolution—That, on and after the 10th day of March next,

To Trust no more!!

I sincerely hope the literal meaning of these four short words, will meet the entire approbation of all those who now DO, or hereafter MAY be pleased to visit No. 7, CHEAPSIDE. I am respectfully, the public's ob'dt. serv't.

JAMES M. PIKE.

Lexington, 24th Feby. 1820—8

For Sale,

OR in exchange for a strong, healthy NEGRO GIRL, from fifteen to twenty years of age, a first rate

Patent Piano Forte,

With three stops—made by GIBBE & SON of New-York. Enquire of the Printers.

Lexington, Feby. 29, 1820. 9th

FOWLER'S GARDEN



Luke Usher,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has added to his present ESTABLISHMENT, that beautiful and well known place of refreshment and recreation,

Fowler's Garden,

Where Ladies and Gentlemen may, at the shortest notice, be accommodated with Dinners or other refreshments, on moderate terms. And in order to render comfortable the situation of Ladies who may be inclined to visit those Gardens, Mrs. Usher has removed to this delightful spot, where she will use her best endeavors to make their visits pleasant and entertaining. And from the assiduous attention which will be paid at all times to his guests at the Gardens, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may honor him with their company.

Lexington, April 22.

Rochester Springs,

ARE situated one mile South of Perryville, and one quarter of a mile East of the main road leading from Lexington, Ky. to Nashville, Ten. Although there has been no accommodations for visitors at ROCHESTER SPRINGS until the last year, they have been visited for several years past by a number of persons, and a great many cures effected from the use of the water. As there are now such preparations made, as will justify its publicity, the subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, promising to use every exertion to render general satisfaction. Travellers are informed that a road has been opened a small distance from Perryville, by Rochester Springs, leading into the Nashville road, two miles below Perryville.

WILL S. ROCHESTER.

Rochester Springs, April 15, 1820—16-3*
The editors of the Green River Democrat, Hopkinsville Republican, and Nashville Whig, will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to John Rochester, of Danville, Ky. for payment.

W. S. R.

Patent Wooden C. Springs.

THE public are again cautioned not to make, use, or vend, (in this state) the patent C. Springs without a privilege from the subscriber. Persons purchasing Gigs or other Carriages, may do well to observe the springs (if made in this state) are branded with the subscriber's name, as he is determined to prosecute all innovators of his patent right.

JOHN STICKNEY.

Lexington, May 3, 1820—18-3*

75 Dollars Reward.

STOP THE ROGUE!!!

Alexander W Jones,

SIX feet four inches high, tolerably well proportioned, dark complexion, dark eyes and hair, with a scar on his chin, a down look and has a swinging walk, aged about twenty three or four years, and is an elegant scribe. The said Jones left my place of residence on the 4th inst. at night with the following stolen articles viz—Sixty one and a half dollars in notes on the Bank of Kentucky, his branches, a case of Plotting Instruments with Ivory scales; a Pea Green frock coat of fine cloth, and a Dark Roan HORSE, five years old this spring, fourteen hands three inches high, tolerably well made, and has a hopping pace, with a number of small articles. The said Jones was raised in Clark county, Ky. but he came from the six mile Prairie, Illinois, and probably he will return there. He had on when he started, a blue Cloth Dress Coat, Vest and Pantaloon of the same, and a composition or brass Watch. Whoever will deliver said Jones and horse to me living in Woodford county Ky. near Versailles, shall receive the above reward, or fifty dollars for Jones alone, if delivered or confined in any jail in the United States so that I get him.

MOSES P. ELLIS.

March 9, 1820—10-4*

50 Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending the villain who broke open my Stable door last night, and stole from me an elegant

ROAN RIDING HORSE.

Upwards of five feet high, trots and paces; has lately been shod all round; he has a dish face, and fine eyes; a switched tail, and carries it well; he is an uncommon handsome and well made horse, in high order and nine years old. I will give the above reward for the recovery of said horse.

WM. POLLOCK.

April 18, 1820—16*

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, a NEGRO WOMAN named BETTY, about thirty-six or seven years of age, viz: black, has a very sharp nose; she took a trunk and bed with her, two linsey, and two or three check cotton dresses. It is supposed she is some where in the neighborhood of Lexington. She ran away on Saturday evening, the 8th inst. A liberal reward will be paid to any one who will bring said Negro to the subscriber, living in Lexington, or lodge her in any Jail in the state, so that I may get her again, and all reasonable expenses paid.

JEHU BAKER.

Lexington, April 20, 1820—16-3*

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber, on the night of 3d inst. a BROWN MARE, about 15 hands high, with a dim ball in her face, some white feet, trots and paces well, a few white specks on her shoulders, and works in harness remarkably well. Also followed her off, a yearling BAY MARE COLT, but it is supposed the colt will not stick by the mare, as the villain no doubt will push off with the mare and lose the colt. A reward of 20 Dollars will be given for the mare and thief, and Five Dollars for the mare alone, if delivered to the subscriber living on the Lees-town road, 4 miles from Lexington, and all reasonable expenses paid.

JAMES W. HENDERSON.

April 10th, 1820—15*

Higgins & Pritchett,

HAVE FOR SALE,

1 HOGSHEAD and 12 Barrels BROWN SUGAR,

1 Piece RICE,

1 Bag Liverpool BLOWN SALT,

2 Barrels No. 2, JACKARREL.

13th Lexington, March 30, 1820.

Freight from Leestown to

New Orleans.

STEAM BOAT PROVIDENCE.

GREAT CROSSINGS,

April 14, 1820.

ON the first rise of water in the Kentucky river, the Steam Boat PROVIDENCE will leave Leestown, one mile below Frankfort, for New Orleans. Independent of the Freight I shall put on board the Steam Boat, she will be able to carry from 150 to 200 tons. Any person having property at a place which they wish shipped to New Orleans, will have an opportunity of freightage in the above boat. Mr. Pilkinton in Lexington, will go as agent to do my business, and can contract for freights, and will also attend to any business for others that may wish it. He will see their property handed over to the house or houses to which consignments are made, and obtain receipts for the same. Capt. L. Castleman of Frankfort, will engage freight in that quarter.

16 JAMES JOHNSON.

CUT NAILS.

A FEW HUNDRED POUNDS BEST Philadelphia Cut Nails and Brads.

Of various sizes, received and for sale by

WM. LEAVY & SON.

April 14—13th

For Sale or to Hire,

A NEGRO MAN,

WHO has been used to driving a team and working on a farm for several years; but has recently been employed as a waiter in a Tavern. His character for industry, sobriety and honesty, is indisputable, and the owner's reason for selling him is on account of his leaving the state, and the man having a wife and family, from whom he does not wish to part. A long credit will be given.

Apply at this Office.

August 5, 1819—32-4

Rope-Making Business.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where RARE ROPE, C. I. ROPES and TARRIED ROPES, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TARR.

MORRISON & BRUCE

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1820—4*

Fire! Fire! Fire!!!

ALL persons having in their possession, any Property, rescued from the late Fire of Keen's Hotel, will confer a favor, by depositing the same at the Store of Messrs. Higgins & Pritchett.

Lexington, April 13th, 1820.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky.

PULASKI Circuit Ct.

Fall Term, 1819.

John Gibson, Complainant,

against

William Roberts' heirs, &c.

Jacob Barker, Def'ts.

IN CHANCE.

IV.

THIS Day came the Complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to appear, and answer the complainant's bill, agreeably to law—Therefore, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is Ordered by the Court, that unless the said Defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them—And it is further Ordered, That a copy of this Order be inserted in some public authorized newspaper, printed in this Commonwealth, for two months successively.

A copy. Test,

14 WILL FOX, C.T.

TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. Plimpton,

Has just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of

Leghorn, Gimp, Chip and Straw

BONNETS;

LIKEWISE AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Articles, Jewelry and Silver

Ware.

All of which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in the Western country. Opposite the Gazette Office, Main street.

Lexington, 3d June, 181 23th

Green River & Missouri

LANDS,

WILL be given in exchange for MER-

CHANDISE, on such terms as will make it a profitable investment. Apply to

LESLIE COMBS,

Lexington, or

ALEXANDER POPE,

Louisville.

Jan. 21—3-3m

DOMESTIC CLOTHS.

THE subscriber has just received a quantity of DOMESTIC CLOTHS, of the Providence Manufacturing, state of Rhode Island, consisting of

Superfine BROAD CLOTHS,

Fine and Coarse ditto.

Which he proposes to sell very low for Cash, or on a short credit—Or he will barter for country Produce.

THOMAS JANUARY.

Dec. 17, 1819—51th

SPEECH

OF COL. R. M. JOHNSON,

IN THE SENATE,

ON THE MISSOURI QUESTION.

FEBRUARY 1, 1820.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, addressed the President as follows:

It requires great exertion of resolution to speak on this occasion, because the patience of the Senate is already exhausted. I never could sustain myself, even in the most fortunate moment, without an audience; and at this time, I fear I shall not be able to command attention either by my manner or matter. The subject, however, is of such transcendent magnitude, that I cannot reconcile it to a sense of the duty I owe to the state in which I reside to give a silent vote. At some future day I might view the consequences, resulting from our deliberations, and condemn my silence.

The commencement of this debate has been represented, by the military figure, as a skirmishing—a war of sharpshooters; and in the progress of the conflict, we have been saluted with the thunders of the artillery. It is now time to change the metaphor to one of rural character, a harvest which is over; and I feel myself literally but a mere gleaner.

It appears to me, sir, that in the course of this debate we have unhappily misunderstood each other. Expressions have been used, on both sides, conveying different sentiments from what were intended. Those who have advocated the measure of restriction, have used language which would indicate a disposition to proceed to universal emancipation, alike regardless of the means by which they would accomplish it, and of the sovereignty of the states in which it is tolerated; at the same time charging upon the present proprietors of this species of property all the odium of that perfidy and cruelty by which slavery was first introduced into the country. Those, on the other hand, who have contended for the sovereignty of the states, and opposed the measure of restriction as an assumption of power unknown in the constitution, have given a latitude to their expressions which has been construed into a justification of the principle of slavery. Misconceptions, and misconstructions of language, producing crimination and recrimination, should ever be avoided in this body, especially upon this delicate subject. On reviewing the scope of argument, on both sides, I am satisfied that the one cannot be justly charged with advocating the sentiments which their language would seem to indicate; nor the other, with an attempt to justify the abstract principle of slavery, as either religiously, morally, or politically correct. None will pretend, that Congress can interfere with the subject of slavery in the several states; and no member of the Senate could advocate the slave trade without exciting the indignation of the whole nation. The tree is known by its fruit. And let me entreat you, sir, to recollect what has been the conduct of the representatives of states, where this property is recognized, from the commencement of 1808, the moment in which the general government was authorized by the constitution to put an end to this merciless traffic. Not a solitary voice has been raised in favor of the African slave trade. A universal disposition has ever been evinced to annihilate forever this cruel branch of commerce, which swells every bosom with sorrow; which fills every heart with indignation. If all the states, in which slavery exists, can furnish one exception—if the slave trade has ever had one advocate within these walls, let it be proclaimed to the world! No such exception does exist—no such advocate can be found. For my own part, in verity I protest, that no person in existence more detests this abominable traffic in human beings than myself; and I am confident, that every man whom I represent, has the same abhorrent feelings in relation to the subject. But, sir, the right of Congress to interfere in property of this, or any other description, is quite a different question. It was originally imposed upon us by the policy of great Britain; but now, we have acquired in it a legitimate property; we have paid for it our money; we hold it under the sanction of law, and have the right to dispose of it as we please. The general government, if not pledged to guarantee to us the enjoyment of it, certainly have no right, constitutional or moral, to wrest it from us. We hold not ourselves accountable to the nation for the treatment we shall observe, or the disposition we shall make of this, more than any other species of property, nor will any be permitted to dictate our conduct therein. Notwithstanding these sentiments, no person can more sincerely lament, than I do, the existence of involuntary servitude in the U. States; and none would make greater personal sacrifices, could I discover a way, in the providence of God, to bring it to an end.

We are not the only people who have had slaves; yes, and slaves, of their own complexion. I speak not this to justify the principle; but to remind you of the fact, that slavery has existed from the

earliest ages of antiquity to the present day. Nor has its existence been confined to heathen nations; both Jews and Christians, believers as well as unbelievers, in divine revelation, from the patriarchs of God's ancient people to the present time, have been the proprietors of slaves, without one admonition from Heaven in the whole book of inspiration against it. The law of Moses, delivered by the Almighty himself for the government of his own chosen race, recognized a complete property in slaves.

“ABRAHAM, the father of the faithful, the friend of God,” had upwards of two hundred born in his own house, whom he trained to war. ISAAC, the child of promise, inherited this property, and Jacob the progenitor of the twelve tribes of Israel, had bond-men and bond-maids of his own. We even find the same custom to have prevailed with them which continues to the present day; that when a daughter was given in marriage, she received, as a gift from her father, a maid servant; and a man servant was given with a son. Under the benign influence of the gospel dispensation, no change in this respect is found. The Apostle Paul, in his letters to the churches and Colosse, and in his instruction to Timothy, designed for all Christians, and in all ages, speaking of the relative and reciprocal duties of parents and children, of husbands and wives, never fails to exhort servants, or slaves, to be obedient to their masters, and masters to deal gently with their slaves. Fidelity, on the part of the slave, and kindness, on the part of the master, are thus made christian duties; but emancipation is not even hinted at, as the right of the one, or the obligation of the other. Before I leave this part of the subject it may not be improper to advert to the story of Onesimus: he was the slave of Philemon, a distinguished christian minister. Onesimus fled from his master and went to Rome, where, by the instruction of Paul, he was converted to the christian faith. Paul found him useful in the cause, and desired to retain him in Rome; but recognizing the property of Philemon in him, he had no hesitation to remand Onesimus to his master; and not even to employ him in the cause of God, without first obtaining his master's consent. Now, Sir, as it is evident, that, under every dispensation of Heaven, slavery has existed, and that neither patriarchs, prophets, nor apostles, to whom the word of inspiration was committed, ever made the subject a test of piety, or matter of animadversion, I know of no principle, either human or divine, by which slaveholders in America, can be justly reprobated as the most odious of mankind.

Do I attempt to justify the principle of slavery by thus adverting to sacred history to prove its existence among good men? No. But the allusion is made to prove this fact; that there may be a state of things in which slavery becomes a necessary evil, and in which its existence is not incompatible with true religion. Such a state of things, the gentlemen on the opposite side must acknowledge to have existed among themselves; for in the abolition of slavery in the states where it is abolished, though the number was small, yet, the wisdom of their legislatures, in almost every instance, prevented the evils which they expected to result from a sudden change, by providing for its gradual abolition.

Yes, Sir, those who are now most conspicuous in their declamations against slavery, have by their own acts, in their own states, sanctioned every principle which the slaveholder in other states, either sanctions or avows; because, in the gradual instead of sudden abolition, they have acknowledged the existence of that state of things among themselves, which justified the holding of some in a state of involuntary servitude for life, and of others for a term of years. If such has been the policy of states, where the number of slaves, owing originally to the coldness of their climate rather than to any other moral cause, bore but a very small proportion to their whole population, it is but reasonable to conclude, that they would have justified the same policy which has governed their sister states, had it been their lot to have embosomed as great a proportion of slaves.

But humanity is the plea. And gentlemen sincerely believe that the cause of humanity will be promoted by still confining this population within such limits as that their relative numbers will oppose everlasting obstacles to their emancipation? Upon the most extensive principle of philanthropy, I say, let them spread forth with the growing extent of our nation. I am sure I plead the cause of humanity, I advocate the best interests of the sons of bondage, when I entreat you to give them room to be happy; and so disperse them, as that, under the auspices of Providence, they may one day enjoy the rights of man, without convulsing the empire or endangering society. We must now take the actual state of things. The cruelties which are past cannot be retracted; and upon the slave trade we can now only look back with emotions of regret, which

have but one balm of consolation to mitigate our sorrows. It is this, that outrage upon humanity may be tolerated in civilized society, which are over-ruled by divine Providence, for the ultimate good of those who were the victims of cruelty. Such has been the consequence of the slave trade; and let it now be our object to make them feel the benefit, since they have not been exempted from the misery.

There is no just cause for irritation on this subject. We should suppress our feelings, when they threaten to transport us beyond the bounds of reason. Early habits beget strong prejudices;—and under a heavy burden of them we all labour. But it becomes us to bring them to one common altar, and consume them together. Before we compel our brother to pluck the mote from his eye, it will be wise to take the beam from our own. On this occasion, I cannot omit to mention my own feelings on a former occurrence. When I first came to congress, it was with mingled emotions of horror and surprise that I saw citizens from the non-slaveholding states, as they are called—yes, and members of both branches of our national legislature—riding in a coach and four, with a white servant, seated before, managing the reins, another standing behind the coach, and both of these white servants in livery. Is this, said I to myself, the degraded condition of the citizen, on whose voice the liberties of a nation may depend? I could not reconcile it with my ideas of freedom; because, in the state where I received my first impressions, slaves alone were servile. All white men there, are on an equality; and every citizen feels his independence.

We have no classes; no patrician or plebeian rank. Honesty and honor form all the distinctions that are felt or known. Whatever may be the condition of a citizen with us, you must treat him as an equal. This, I find, is not so, in every part of the non-slaveholding states, especially in your populous cities, where ranks and distinctions, the precursors of aristocracy, already begin to exist. They whose business it is to perform menial offices in other states, are as servile as our slaves in the west. Where is the great difference betwixt the condition of him who keeps your stable, who blacks your boots, who holds your stirrups, or mounts behind your coach when you ride, and the slave who obeys the command of his master? There may be a nominal difference; but it would be difficult to describe its reality. In the one case, it is called voluntary, because it is imposed by his own necessity; in the other, involuntary, because imposed by the will of another. Whatever difference there may be in the principle, the effects upon society are the same. The condition, in some respects, is in favor of the slave. He is supplied with food and clothing; and in the hour of sickness he finds relief. No anxious cares in relation to age and infirmity, invade his breast. He fears no duns; careless of the pressure of the times, he dreads not the coercion of payment, nor feels the cruelty of that code which confines the white servant in prison because the iron hand of poverty has wrested from him the means of support for his family.

Though slavery still must be confessed a bitter draught, yet, where the stamp of nature marks the distinction, and when the mind, from

ian to his ward, or a master to his apprentice. No man among us can be cruel to his slave without incurring the execration of the whole community. The slave is trained to industry; and he is recompensed by kindness and humanity, which lighten his burden. His master is his guardian. He enjoys the rights of conscience and worships God as he chooses. The gospel sheds as bright a lustre on his path as on that of the white man; and quite as great a proportion of them become believers in the Saviour, and are admitted into the communion of the Christian church.

Except on the sugar, the rice, and the cotton plantations, at the south, the slave is not a profit to his master. Upon a fair calculation of debtor and creditor, the majority of them would fall in debt; and the holding of them is more a matter of convenience than profit.

A solemn appeal has been made to the Declaration of Independence, as if that instrument had a bearing upon this question; though at that day, and long since, slavery existed in every state of the Union. That sentiment has been quoted, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain equal, unalienable rights; among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This sacred truth should be engraven upon every heart; for it is the foundation of all civil rights, and the palladium of our liberties. The meaning of this sentence is defined in its application; that all communities stand upon an equality; that Americans are equal with Englishmen, and have the right to organize such government for themselves as they shall choose, whenever it is their pleasure to dissolve the bonds which unite them to another people. The same principle applied to Missouri will defeat the object of gentlemen who advocate this restriction.

Could this principle be reduced to practice in relation to every human being, it would be happy; but such is the character, and such the condition of man, that it is perpetually violated by every individual, and by every body politic;—often wantonly, sometimes through necessity. Every state in this confederacy not even excepting the great and unambitious state of Pennsylvania, violates this principle, if it be understood according to the application given it by gentlemen, in the most important political rights—the elective franchise and the qualification for office. The organization of every department, both of the general government and the state governments, infringes upon this principle. Different qualifications are required in different states; in some, a freehold inheritance; and the least, in the most democratic states, are age and residence. And shall we reject a state for this violation of principle? However unfortunate it may be, this great principle of equality, so beautiful in theory, is but very partially regarded in practice; and I will not deny the allegation, when it is asserted, that necessity often justifies the measure. Then, sir, let imperious necessity, in this case, also, prefer its claim to consideration.

But I am at some loss to conceive why gentlemen should arouse all their sympathies upon this occasion, when they permit them to lie dormant upon the same subject in relation to other sections of country, in which their power would not be questioned. Congress has the express power, stipulated by the constitution, to exercise exclusive legislation over this district of ten miles square. Here slavery is still sanctioned by law; and, though we have occasional demonstration of it continually, the slave in this place finds no advocate. Is it because they fear no political rivalry from this quarter? To interfere with state sovereignty upon this subject, is, in my humble opinion, downright usurpation; but in the district of Columbia, containing a population of 30,000 souls, and probably as many slaves as the whole territory of Missouri, with three cities increasing rapidly in population, the power of providing for their emancipation rests with congress alone. Why, then, Mr. President, let me ask, why all this sensibility, this commiseration, this heart-rending sympathy for the slaves of Missouri, and this cold insensibility, this eternal apathy towards the slaves of the District of Columbia? There is a mystery in this anxiety, this excitement of popular commotion on the one hand, and this utter indifference on the other, which it requires a casuist to divine. Is your object the emancipation of slaves? No one pretends that this measure will diminish the number of slaves, unless, by this very singular kind of humanity, you diminish their comfort to such a degree as to prevent the increase of that species of population. Nor is it pretended that the failure of this favorite motion for restriction will enslave a solitary individual of the human race;—though we have witnessed that strange kind of sympathy for their sufferings which would so confirm their misery as to deprive them of a posterity. For my own part, Mr. President, I do not well comprehend this humanity. I would prefer a different exercise of this noble principle. Miserable as the condition of the slave may be, his condition is yet preferred to that of annihilation. He finds in life sufficient charms to induce him still to cleave to it; and in his rising progeny he has the same kind of satisfaction that the free man feels. He will never court your sympathies, if they are to be elicited in adding confinement to servitude, and to ultimate in annihilation. Humanity has a head as well as a heart; and as the citizens of Missouri have the same right in nature to govern themselves that any others enjoy, the legitimate exercise of this principle will be, to leave them to the enjoyment of that right, and they will decide for them-

selves the most humane policy to be pursued.

But, sir, this is not a question of slavery. The simple question involved in this; whether I shall have an equal right with my worthy friend from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Roberts) to remove, with my property (slaves and all) to Missouri, common property, purchased by the common treasure of the whole nation; and whether my constituents, the citizens of Kentucky, shall enjoy the same right with the citizens of Maine, to inherit this common property, with all their effects. I am aware, sir, that, by some means, this question has been made to assume the appearance of a question for freedom on the one hand, and slavery on the other. From the popular excitement which has manifested itself in many communities at the north, I am unwarranted in this conclusion. The mass of society, in every section of our country, is right; and I am certain, the expression of their sentiments upon this subject, by such worthy and honorable citizens, in so many popular meetings, has been upon this mistaken view. It has not been the clamor intriguing politicians, striving for an ascendancy of power, provoking local animosities for ambitious purposes; but, from a misapprehension of the main question, for that of slavery, I am ready to acknowledge that they have shown a zeal in the cause of liberty which does honor to their hearts. I will mention a case in point. A very worthy friend of mine, who was always an enemy to slavery, and had made personal sacrifices in the cause of emancipation, was of the opinion that congress had no constitutional right to impose this restriction. He received a letter from an intimate friend of his, expressing much surprise on learning that he had become an advocate for slavery. In his reply, he denied the charge of having changed his sentiments; but stated his reasons for the opinion which he held, in a manner which would have done honor, both to the head and heart of a legislator. He conceived the government to be pledged, by the solemn stipulation of the treaty of cession by which that territory was acquired, to admit them into the Union; which pledge could not be honorably repudiated, if conditions were imposed which did not exist in relation to the original states. As slavery therein had been sanctioned by law, while it remained a territory; and, as citizens of the states, holding slaves, had purchased lands from the government, in that territory, under the expectation of removing to it, and improving it with their slaves, he conceived it to be an act of injustice in that government, to require a condition which would deprive them of these benefits. The power of Congress to admit new states into the Union, he conceived to be no other than that of the constitution; whereby every state, so admitted, must retain the same sovereignty as that retained by the states which formed the federal compact; and, as those states had reserved to themselves the power of sanctioning or abolishing slavery, so Missouri, on becoming a state, could not be constitutionally deprived of that power. This reasoning, sir, appears to me conclusive. The stipulations of the treaty; the sanctions under which the lands have been sold, and the nature of the constitution itself, in regard to state sovereignty, oppose irresistible obstacles to the restriction proposed. But these misunderstandings of the real question at issue, are unfortunate, as they produce a false alarm in the community. Prejudices thus riveted upon the minds of a virtuous people, are calculated to array one part of the great American family against the other, without the hope of one solitary benefit for the result. Ambitious men may gladly seize the occasion to court popularity and confidence; but rest assured the people are to be the victims of their wiles.

The division which this subject produces, is the more to be deprecated, as it is marked by geographical lines. The most serious consequences of thus provoking jealousies and animosities, have not been sufficiently contemplated by the patriot and statesman. The inevitable result must be this; you will look for residence, and overlook merit. Public services and private virtues will be forgotten. A demon or a saint will equally suit your purpose, till the favorite object is accomplished. Prejudice will blind your eyes to the danger of bad principles; and while labouring in vain to break the manacles of others, who do not thank you for the effort, you are forging chains for yourselves, that will one day hold in bondage. Herefore, we have divided upon the principle of measures, equally affecting every part of the nation. In '98, when measures tending to consolidation, threatening the liberty of speech and the press, were pursued, no geographical lines, marking the division between slaveholding and non-slaveholding states, produced the sentiment of either party. The strife was betwixt honest and patriotic members of every community and every village. The consequences were often unhappy for a moment, but not dangerous to the whole family. The enemies which it occasioned were temporary, and would soon die a natural death. But when local residence becomes the occasion of deep rooted animosities, the consequences are always dangerous, and often fatal.

(To be continued.)

Law of the United States.

AN ACT Making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of July next,

all the public lands of the United States, the sale of which is, or may be authorized by law, shall, when offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, be offered in half quarter sections, and, when offered at private sale, may be purchased, at the option of the purchaser, either in entire sections, half sections, quarter sections, or half quarter sections; and in every case of the division of a quarter section, the line for the division thereof shall run north and south, and the corners and contents of half quarter sections, which may thereafter be sold, shall be ascertained in the manner, and on the principles, direct and prescribed by the second section of an act, entitled "An act concerning the mode of surveying the public lands of the United States," passed on the eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and five; and fractional sections containing one hundred and sixty acres, or upwards, shall, in like manner, as nearly as practicable, be subdivided into half quarter sections, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; but fractional sections, containing less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall not be divided, but shall be sold entire; *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to alter any special provision made by law for the sale of land in town lots.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That credit shall not be allowed for the purchase money on the sale of any of the public lands which shall be sold after the first day of July next, but every purchaser of land sold at public sale thereafter, shall, on the day of purchase, make complete payment therefor; and the purchaser at private sale shall produce to the register of the land office, a receipt from the Treasurer of the United States, or from the receiver of public moneys of the district, for the amount of the purchase money on any tract, before he shall enter the same at the land office; and if any person, being the highest bidder, at public sale, for a tract of land, shall fail to make payment therefor, on the day on which the same was purchased, the tract shall be again offered at public sale, on the next day of sale, and such persons shall not be capable of becoming the purchaser of that or any other tract offered at such public sales.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the first day of July next, the price at which the public lands shall be offered for sale, shall be one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre; and at every public sale, the highest bidder, who shall make payment as aforesaid, shall be the purchaser; but no lands shall be sold, either at public or private sale, for less than one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre; and all the public lands which shall have been offered at public sale before the first day of July next, and which shall then remain unsold, as well as the lands that shall thereafter be offered at public sale, according to law, and remain unsold at the close of such public sale, shall be subject to be sold at private sale, by entry at the land office, at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, to be paid at the time of making such entry as aforesaid, with the exception, however, of the lands which may have reverted to the United States, for failure in payment, and of the heretofore reserved sections for the future disposal of Congress, in the states of Ohio and Indiana, which shall be offered at public sale, as hereinafter directed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no lands which have reverted, or which shall hereafter revert and become forfeited to the United States for failure in any manner to make payment, shall, after the first day of July next, be subject to entry at private sale, nor until the same shall have been first offered to the highest bidder at public sale; and all such lands which shall have reverted before the said first day of July next, and which shall then belong to the United States, together with the sections, and parts of sections, heretofore reserved for the future disposal of Congress, which shall, at the time aforesaid, remain unsold, shall be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, who shall make payment therefor, in half quarter sections, at the land office for the respective districts, on such day or days as shall, by proclamation of the president of the United States, be designated for that purpose; and all lands which shall revert and become forfeited for failure of payment after the said first day of July next, shall be offered, in like manner, at public sale, at such times as the president shall, by his proclamation, designate for the purpose; *Provided*, that no such lands shall be sold at any public sales hereby authorized, for a less price than one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, nor on any other terms than that of cash payment; and all the lands offered at such public sales, and which shall remain unsold at the close thereof, shall be subject to entry at private sale, in the same manner, and at the same price, with the other lands sold at private sale at the respective land offices.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the several public sales authorized by this act, shall, respectively, be kept open for two weeks, and no longer; and the Register of the Land Office, and the Receiver of public moneys, shall each, respectively, be entitled to five dollars or each day's attendance thereon.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, in every case hereafter, where two or more persons shall apply for the purchase of a tract of land, at the same time, the Register shall determine the preference, by forthwith ringing the tract to the highest bidder.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the house of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore. April 24, 1820—Approved: JAMES MONROE.

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, MAY 12.

Our readers will excuse us for occupying a portion of this day's Gazette with an act of congress. The western country is so deeply interested in its promulgation, that we determined not to postpone its publication for any consideration whatever.

Anonymous writers, on the subject of the approaching general election, must be as concise and laconic as possible. Lengthy effusions will of necessity be excluded, let their merit be what they may. The electioneering campaign will last about 80 days yet, and if our columns were to be filled with long epistles about favorite candidates, very little other matter could find room. Short and decorous essays will be attended to.

USURY.

A highly esteemed friend has put into our hands a volume of Plutarch's Morals. This work was first printed in the English language in the year 1690. It contains a chapter on the subject of usurious interest, and the prodigality which renders, very often, the use of money necessary, that would do credit to any nation, and ought to be extremely acceptable to the western people at this crisis of their embarrassed concerns. As soon as ever we can get rid of a little of the pressure growing out of the political occurrences of the day, we will appropriate a column or two to this ancient Grecian philosopher.

PRO-DIGLOSS.

A paragraph headed "Crude observations by a demagogic reader," published in the last Reporter, on the subject of the enterprise upon the Missouri, contains the following sage remarks:

"The idea advanced by Colonel Johnson, in his speech in favor of the Expedition, that the position at Yellow Stone is very happily situated for the defence of the gulf of Mexico, is admirably calculated to excite the pride of a school boy, but is utterly unworthy of the notice of a politician. The vast and unequalled declaration of the Secretary of War, that the expedition would result in a saving to the nation, was never believed by any, except those who were resolved to be deceived. It is a fact not less astonishing than instructive, that the expedition had progressed far more than six months, before Mr. Monroe and his sage advisers discovered that its ultimate point of destination, was greatly beyond our territorial limits. The voice of the nation justly re-echoed in the declaration, that the expedition originated in the ignorance, and has terminated in the disgrace, of the administration."

Thus, as this Reporter, at one dash, ruined the reputations and consigned to eternal obloquy the President of the United States, the Secretary of War and Col. M. Johnson. We regret that the fate of these men, hitherto considered able and distinguished politicians, should be thus so suddenly and awfully sealed. But 'tis done, and the nation must submit.

DUTY ON IMPORTS.

Our Congressional dates are as late as the 28th ult. The House of Representatives were that day warmly engaged in discussing the Tariff bill. A motion was made by Mr. Parker, of Va. to postpone the subject until the first day of next session. Mr. Hardin's motion for indefinite postponement was withdrawn. The question was decided against postponement 92 to 79. The representatives from Kentucky, who voted, were not unanimous. Messrs Anderson, Hardin and Robertson were in favor of postponing the bill; and Messrs. Brown, Metcalfe, McLean and Trimble were opposed to it. Various amendments were offered, which had previously been discussed in committee of the whole, and the friends of the bill in order to save time called for the previous question. The call was sustained by a vote of 86 to 62. The previous question, "shall the main question now be put?" was stated and carried in the affirmative 92 to 71. The question on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time was then put and decided in the affirmative by a vote of 90 to 69. The Kentucky delegation again divided as above stated.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

AN ALARM!!!

To all Western and Southern Patriots—of all parties, and of all distinctions—Democrats and Federalists.

FELLOW CITIZENS—In the name of GEORGE WASHINGTON—whose memory I know you all revere, and whose admonitions you must all respect—I call on you to read the following extract from his parting advice to the people of the Presidency:

EXTRACT.

"The unity of the government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes, and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth: As this is the point in your political fortress, against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously directed); it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union, to your collective and individual happiness; and that you should cherish a cordial,

habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to effect the union which now link together the various parts."

I call on you to "let it be impressed upon your minds, let it be instilled into your children," and handed down to all posterity, that the great and good, and wise Washington, considered the union of these states, as the sheet anchor of our safety, liberty and prosperity; and that it is our duty to "frown indignantly" upon every politician, who would recommend dissension, or recommend the publications of men, who would "breach or write in favour of works intended to support it, and obtain proselytes to their doctrines."

Yet! from a newspaper published in the town of Lexington, called the "WESTERN MONITOR," which has heretofore professed to maintain and support the principles of Washington, the following paragraphs are now extracted:—"National Gazette. The well known tal-ents of Mr. Walsh have rendered conspicuous in the outset, the newspaper, which is principally under his direction. It will, unquestionably be a valuable publication, and we hope will receive sufficient patronage to induce its continuance."

"It will," (this National Gazette) says the Monitor, "unquestionably be a valuable publication;" and, be it remembered, the editor of the Monitor states this opinion from his view of this publication at its outset.

Now, how does this paper promise to be valuable at its outset? At its very "outset"—state not reader!!—it proposes a DIVISION OF THIS UNION, CONTRARY TO THE ADVICE OF WASHINGTON, who advises us to "frown indignantly" on all such politicians; and the inference is therefore a plain one, that a division of these United States, is to be one of the objects to be observed by this "unquestionably" "valuable publication."

Reader—think for yourself: and consider if you do not think this self-same National Gazette, has not taken off its mask, and even out-Hartforded the famous Hartford Convention.

Read for yourself an extract which follows; which was published in the first number of what the Monitor calls this unquestionably valuable production at its outset, with the comments made thereon by the New-York National Advocate, and judge for yourself.

DECATUR.

From the New-York National Advocate.

National Gazette—Mr. Walsh commences his editorial career by suggesting the expediency and feasibility of providing the UNION! We cannot do him full justice without making the following extract:

"The non-slave holding states, as they are called, with those which must fall into their system of action, not only could exist in a separate confederacy, but would be sure to flourish, and maintain themselves in independence, and prosperity against all the world. In a few years they will contain a population of eight millions of freemen, of the most hardy, industrious, intelligent, and enterprising stock; with the purest political constitutions; with an uniform face and arrangement of society; with every variety of climate and excellence of soil; with all the dispositions, resources, and establishments fitted to produce a homogeneous, enlightened, powerful and enduring nation. Thus circumstanced, possessing the main strength of the union, in every respect, they may well meet with equality all menaces, from the other part, of defection and violence; and it would be their duty rather to risk the execution of them, than to surrender any one great principle, essential to the honor and true welfare of the whole, and consecrated by reason, as a part of the religion of human nature."

Mr. Walsh deserves credit for his candor. He is above a crawling, sounding, trembling system; he knows nothing of what is called able arts, but which we sometimes call petty arts of editors; he seems to take advantage of the public, by professing what he does not intend to fulfil, and to acquire their confidence and then gradually unfold his views. He comes forth at once, armed with the weapons of sophistry and treason; he exhibits at one effort the hideous deformity of his objects; he shows his horns and fiery eyes balls, and those who are likely to be alarmed at "painted devils" stand on the defensive. We have, in this country, a powerful bulwark in having common sense. The poorest peasant knows how to estimate his liberty, and is well persuaded that in union consists strength.—The day has gone by, when the attractions of a fine style, or the sophistry of smooth numbers, or the harmony of polished argument, can shake our opinion in the attachment which they feel for our unparalleled constitution. The farmer, fresh from his plough, can, by the force of reason and common sense, pick this tangled line to pieces. The first step of an editor, of any pretensions, will be to indicate his public career.

Mr. Walsh may now go on ad infinitum—his creed is fixed—it is to separate the Union. He can no more succeed in accomplishing this, than he succeeded in inducing the general government to appoint him resident minister at Prussia.

Congress.

Washington City, April 2

The senate was this day engaged almost wholly on private bills, many of which were finally disposed of.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Van Kenseleer presented the petition of sundry citizens of Albany, New York, praying an imposition of a duty of ten per cent on further sales of merchandise at auction. Mr. Newton, from the committee on commerce reported the bill respecting the Ocean Steam Company, with amendments, which was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

PROJECT FOR ABRIDGING DEBATE. Mr. Archer of Maryland, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the following be added to the rules of the house:

Every discussion on any bill, motion, or resolution, shall terminate in five days after it shall have commenced.

No member shall speak upon any question longer than one hour at a time.

The motion was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Butler of New-Hampshire, submitted the following:

Resolved, that the committee on Manufactures be instructed to prepare and report a bill laying a duty of 5 cents per gallon, on all spirituous liquors distilled from grain, and other domestic materials. Negatived.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"Bank of Cynthiana," 4th May, 1820.

Sirs—Having received by the last mail, a friendly intimation, from some unknown person, at Lexington, under the signature of H. L. L., that the solvency of this Bank has been called in question by many of your citizens, and reports are in circulation injurious to its credit, you will serve the cause of truth and justice, by declaring such rumours and reports unfounded, and that this Bank has in no instance, failed to redeem its paper when demanded, since its establishment—and I can, with a well founded assurance, declare it never will. Its funds now in vault, are amply sufficient to redeem every note in circulation.

Any unfavorable reports of its solvency, credit and correct management, must originate in very unfriendly, if not corrupt and dishonest motives in those who make them.

HENRY O. BROWN, Cash'r.

DECATUR, APRIL 21.

Many papers from the western states contain the statement of the singular development of Mr. William Trigg, former cashier of the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Paris, (Ky) with a young woman of a respectable family of that place. Mr. Trigg is about fifty years of age, was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, and, previous to the unhappy elopement, possessed the confidence of every person who knew him, as a man of integrity. He left a wife with whom he had passed thirty years of his life. A letter, which was found shortly after his departure, briefly stated the situation of his affairs, which were prosperous—a considerable property was left for the support of his wife; and the affairs of the Bank were in a correct train. It was intimated in the letter that he was urged to the step he had taken by the persecutions of his family and their satellites.

Shortly after Mr. Trigg's departure from Paris, a notice from the bank at that place, appeared in several of the Kentucky papers, with the caption, "Fraud and Forgery"—sating that a number of post notes, with the sums blank, but which had been signed by the President of the institution, had been taken by said Trigg, and it was supposed that he would fill the blanks with such sums as might suit his convenience, and palm them on society. It is, however, with pleasure we are enabled to state, that, circumstances have recently been communicated to us relating to the post notes, which leads to the belief that he never intended to take them—they are now in possession of a gentleman in this place, subject to the order of the officers of the bank to which they belong.

To assuage in some measure the grief and indignation, which the relatives and friends of the indiscreet and unfortunate pair must feel at their extraordinary and wicked conduct, we have the satisfaction to state, that about two weeks ago they arrived at Malden, (at which time the statement of their elopement had reached its place), and as soon as their arrival was known here, measures were taken to convince them of the impropriety of their conduct. The gentlemen who undertook this delicate business, and who, we believe, were personally acquainted with Mr. Trigg, had the satisfaction to find both deeply impressed by the magnitude of their guilt, and the injury they had done their relatives and themselves.—They consented to an immediate separation, and the young woman is now in this place, while Mr. Trigg remains at Malden.

GABRIEL SLAUGHTER, who became Governor of Kentucky by a violation of the constitution, seems resolved to punish us for our servility, by a continued repetition of similar outrages. The appointment of John Kincaid, Attorney for the Commonwealth, in the — Judicial District, is another evidence, if another is wanting, of his utter disregard for the sentiments of those whom he affects to represent, and of his contempt for that instrument under which he assumes to rule. It is well for Kentucky, that she is soon to be delivered from the misrule of this usurper, whose whole administration presents an uninterrupted series of the lamentable and disgusting effects of ambition without talent, crime without splendor, and imbecility without virtue.

[Reporter.

Approaching Election.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS T. BARR, of Fayette, and SAMUEL H. WOODS, of Jessamine, as candidates for Congress in this District.

We insert the communication from Bullitt county, not because we accord with the sentiments of the writer, but on account of a disposition to suffer our columns to be as open as circumstances may allow to the friends of the different gubernatorial candidates. We do not hesitate to decline accepting the challenge of a bet which is given by our correspondent. Our situation as conductors of a public journal forbids the idea—nor do we think the making a wager a very happy mode of enlisting political feeling, or deciding political controversies. Our correspondent, however, if he is anxious to hazard a suit of clothes, on the subject he mentions, will be amply gratified by others, if he will constitute an agent, for that purpose, in this or any other county north of the Kentucky river within the sphere of our knowledge.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE.

Shepherdsville, May 4, 1820.

Messrs. NORVELL & CAVINS.—If I understand the following extract from your paper, printed last Friday, I shall believe that it is your opinion (and also, your wish) that BUTLER shall be elected as our next Governor.

EXTRACT.

"If we may judge from newspaper essays and paragraphs, and from the reports of persons who concentrate here from various quarters of the state, it is a fair estimate to say, that Col. Anthony Butler and Wm. T. Barry, Esq., stand most prominent as candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The preponderance of so republican a ticket for those two distinguished stations, would strengthen and elevate the character of Kentucky, in the eyes of the confederacy of the Union."

I will wager you, gentlemen, the best suit of clothes which can be had in Bardonia, or Shelbyville, at the store of Mr. H. & N. Wickliffe, of the former place, or that of Bradshaw and Bell of the latter place, that Gen. John Adair will be elected Governor, than Col. Anthony Butler, if both the men live and continue candidates.

Adair's services to his country are of that weighty and influential character, which defies newspaper essays and paragraphs. Hundreds of the citizens of this state, have witnessed, personally, the test of his patriotism and courage—and, I boldly and confidently assert, that there lives not now, in this state, a single human being who loves his country as he ought to love it, and belongs to the state as a citizen, who ought not to venerate and respect Adair! When the character of the Kentuckians was assailed by a military despot in power; when they were accused of having ignobly left the field of battle; and when the disgraceful epithet, coward, was applied to them—who was it, sirs, that stepped forward and repelled the unjust, irreverent, shameful calumny? John Adair! I know that the babbling tongue of envy and detraction, has been busy in associating the name of Adair with that of Burr; but also know, that every public act of Adair's life, (and these are testimonials of so high a nature, as to admit of no effective opposition, less than positive proof) give the lie to so ungenerous a censure.

Republicans have ever been accused of ingratitude to their best and noblest citizens. It is a shameful trait in their character, and one which I hope will wear away as a correct education and love of liberty augments.

Mr. Logan was a judge of our court of Appeals, and resigned for the purpose, I imagine, of getting a seat in congress. His friends united, and he was elected, and is now our senator in congress. There he had better continue, if he wishes to continue in office; for I here promise him, that if he resign his congressional appointment, he will be out of public business, by the suffrage of his country.

The people are tired, already, of bestowing great favours on a man who uses them as a child would its gewgaws, only to tickle its fancy for a moment, casts them away, and cries for more.

If Mr. Logan will continue in office, where he is, during the time for which he has been elected, and will introduce two new resolutions every day, on which congress shall be assembled, and defend them on the first day, thirty times as well as he did those recently introduced by him in that honorable body, and continue to amend in the same proportion, I will vote for him, if I live in the same county where he lives, but not otherwise, and then, only *sub modo*.

If you choose to close with the wager I have proposed, you can signify it publicly, and I will pledge myself to you, in such a way, that there shall be no disappointment, that you shall have the clothes, if you win them. I shall expect a pledge of a similar nature.

CIVIS.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

In the progress of time, I know of no instance that has created in my mind more astonishment than the recent contradictory declarations of Mr. Wickliffe, one of the candidates to represent Fayette county in the next General Assembly. The course which the gentleman pursued last winter, on the subject of relief, is well known—and it is known to have been a fixed and determined opposition to the alleviation of the country from the pecuniary difficulties, under which it then was, and yet is laboring.

But, to the point. It has not been more than three weeks since Mr. Wickliffe manifested to some of the oldest inhabitants of the county or state, and

men of as much reputation for truth, as any others, a partiality and friendship for a commutation law, or rather, what is better known by the name of a "PROPERTY LAW." During the present week stump oratory has commenced. Mr. Wickliffe has been one of the prominent speakers, and is opposed, *teeth and toe-nail*, to all relief measures. This latter is a fact, indelibly impressed upon at least four battalions of militia, that have heard his addresses. The former is a truth ready, at any moment, to be supported by the statements of aged and venerable citizens of the county. I cannot reconcile to my notion of fair dealing, this mode of "wheeling and cutting." It is disingenuous and undignified.

A PLEBEIAN.

TO THE VOTERS OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,

It has been known to many of you for some time, that I am a candidate for your suffrages at the next general election; and therefore you have a right to expect an explanation of my views in relation to all measures which may probably come before the Legislature. Being called upon in the news-papers to declare if I am in favour of a property law, I answer that I am so, decidedly. My reasons for this opinion are the following: If all debts now due, or becoming due, are to be collected under the existing laws, property would not bring one-twentieth part of its value, in consequence of the scarcity of money in the country, and the prospects which exist of adding to its quantity soon, from the sale of our produce abroad, where there is little or no demand for the greater part of it, and what little is even now sold, is sold at the most reduced prices. Besides, there is a great probability that more law suits would be brought, if the existing laws continue, which might under the influence of a property law, be amicably settled between the parties; and no person can doubt that in numerous instances, the first creditor who sued his debtor, or would be the only one who could be paid, when a property law, I think, could be so formed, as to protect all, and benefit the creditor as well as the debtor, for the benefit of both of whom, the contemplated law is intended.

I have always thought the creditors should be paid by his debtor to the extent of the property of the latter; and have never, as has been said by some, contended that property should be made a tender for debts; and my object in supporting a property law is to maintain the just rights of one without ruin and oppression of the other party.

When contending for this measure, fellow-citizens, I deem it a duty to myself to add, that I am not a debtor, but have some debts owing to me; that I am a farmer and have no interests separate from the rest of the community, and do not wish or expect ever to have any other.

Should I be honored with an election, all I can promise is, to serve you with industry, fidelity, and zeal, to the best of my ability.

JACOB KIZER.

The following are the candidates now before the public for their suffrage:

JACOB KIZER,
GEORGE SHANNON,
GERARD M'KENNEY,
JAMES E. DAVIS,
WILLIAM DAVENPORT,
ROBERT WICKLIFFE,
JAMES TRUE, JR.,
WALLER BULEOCK,
HENRY PAYNE.

By the Last Mail.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

In consequence of many prevailing reports, we reserved a large part of this sheet to the last moment, to insert an expected message of the president on our relations with Spain; but the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday, (April 28), is received, and maintains its silence on the subject. It seems, however, to be agreed, that the Spanish minister will be immediately sent home—that he is required to ask conditions, but not empowered, even if they are accepted, to ratify the treaty. The grants of land made, are to be confirmed, and we are expected to pledge ourselves never to acknowledge the independence of any of the South American colonies! This is adding insult to injury—gen. Vives, we are told, has leave to go back again—as having no further business here. It is understood that the facts would be communicated to congress by a message, as soon as the documents, &c. can be made out—perhaps, yesterday or to-day.—[*Niles*.]

We hear, every hour, fresh corroboration of the correctness of our statement in relation to the posture of the present negotiation between our executive and General Vives. Rumor, to-day, says that the disclosure of this interesting diplomatic occurrence, will probably not be transmitted by the president to congress, until some time next week.

Wash. City Gazette.

Washington, April 28.

The bill to regulate the Tariff of Duties on Imports and Tonnage has at length passed, in the House of Representatives, that ordeal which usually tries conclusively the sense of the House.—After a laborious sitting of more than nine hours, the bill was last night ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, by a decided vote, and is of course at that stage which precludes further amendment, in the House in which it originated.

At. Int.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 28.

The bill for increasing certain of the duties on goods imported from foreign countries, commonly called the Tariff Bill, occupies the attention of the house of representatives; the bill for regulating the mode of paying these duties, [that is, requiring the duties on a considerable portion of the imported articles henceforth to be paid in cash,] having been put aside for the present, in order to allow of a final decision in that house on the Tariff Bill. It is yet our impression that the Tariff Bill will pass the house of representatives at the present session. Its fate in the senate, however, is entirely matter of conjecture.—We begin to doubt whether the bill, for changing the mode of collecting the import duties, will be conclusively acted on at the present session in either house.

At. Int.

Enquiries having been repeatedly made of us respecting the authenticity of the reports in circulation of an interruption of the intercourse between our government and the Spanish Envoy Extraordinary, we think it proper to say we have heard nothing confirmatory of these reports; and that, from all we can learn, they are, to say the least of them, premature.—[*Id*]

Several of the members of the house of representatives have obtained leave of absence, and some have already returned home. This circumstance would seem to indicate the expectation of a protracted session of congress.—[*Id*]

GERMANY.

It is expected that there will be a great emigration from Germany to the United States, in the present year, and of persons in easy circumstances.

Several more newspapers have been suppressed, "as dangerous to the peace of Germany."

The news of the abolition of feudal servitude in the states of the grand duke of Schwerin, have caused universal joy at Frankfurt, and even in Prussia and Germany, where the accounts have reached.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 25.

The Franklin 74, Com. Stewart, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Gibraltar, which place she left on the 5th of March.

South America.

A grand expedition, sailed from Margarita, on the 9th of March—is said of vessels, with 1500 of D'Evereux's legion on board, supposed to be intended to attack Lagaira, St. Martha or Maracaba. A strong royal squadron appeared off Margarita two days after the expedition sailed.

It is stated that 600,000 dollars, in specie, have reached Angostura from New Grenada. There are many reports from the Maine, but no event of note is mentioned in a way to be relied upon. A decisive battle was again daily expected.

By way of Jamaica, we have late news over land from the Pacific. It is said, that in January last the Macedonian frigate arrived at Panama from Lima, with 500,000 dollars, on account of Spanish merchants—and that the British frigate Andromache was also at Callao, taking in specie. It was believed that a ship, with 300,000 dollars had been captured by Lord Cochrane who has also seized a privateer under Buenos Ayrean colors, for having committed acts of piracy.

By the arrival of the Constellation frigate at Norfolk, we learn, that Artigas had met with a severe defeat from the Portuguese, whose territory had been invaded by one of his corps—that the troops of Entre Rios and Santa Fee, under general Ramirez, had attacked those of Buenos Ayres, under the director, and defeated them—and occupied a position within 22 leagues of Buenos Ayres.

Several of the provinces had formed separate provincial governments—with a view to confederation when the political storm was over. Pueyrredon, with the secretary of state, Mr. Fagie, it is said, has fled to the Portuguese at Monte Video, carrying off a million of dollars in doubloons. The whole vice royalty was supposed to contain 2,000,000 of souls—and it was hoped that the commotions would tend to the lasting benefit of the country.

The Carreras are reported to be placed at the head of the government of Chili.—The political affairs of the province of Buenos Ayres were in a confused state. The government was, in fact, dissolved. An effort had been previously made by the congress and director (ad interim) to negotiate with gen. Ramirez, for that purpose, chosen deputies, but he refused to recognize the authority of the congress, or to treat with the deputies, declaring however, that if the people would appoint a new set of rulers, free of the influence of Pueyrredon, he was ready to treat with them. Twelve electors had been appointed of persons of great probity and credit, who had re-elected the Cabildo, and had chosen Don Daniel de Sarateza governor of the province, and negotiations were to be immediately entered into with Ramirez. Already friendly communications had passed between the present commander of the Buenos Ayrean troops, general Estanislao Soler, and general Ramirez. The constitution will be revised, and it is expected, a federative government established, which has long been the wish of the other provinces; but some time will elapse before the political commotions in that part of South America will be settled, or the people become qualified to appreciate the blessings of national liberty.

"It would appear that this civil war

has been rather a personal one of Pueyrredon; he co-operating with the Portuguese to annihilate Artigas, who is defending the country against the unjust encroachments of the Portuguese, into the territory called the "Banda Oriental," which, for many years, they have been desirous of possessing."

Artigas' power is said to be as usual—the Portuguese were in quiet possession of Monte Video and Maldonado. San Martin was desirous of retiring from the army, but leave had been refused. Ramirez's army is composed chiefly of those persons who are called Montoneros, and was 3000 strong.

SPANISH CONSTITUTION OF 1812.

The following is the substance of the Constitution, adopted in 1812, by the Cortes; we shall publish the entire instrument in a few days.

Spain belongs to the Spaniards, and not to any particular family. The nation alone can establish fundamental laws. The Catholic, Apostolic, & Roman religion, to the exclusion of every other, is the one the nation does and will profess. The form of her government is that of an hereditary monarchy. The Cortes will enact the laws, and the king cause them to be executed. They enjoy the rights of citizens who have been born of Spanish parents, as also foreigners who have married Spaniards, or are come with a capital to get themselves naturalized, or to trade in the country, or to teach some useful art.—Citizens alone can be preferred to the municipal offices. The rights of citizens are forfeited by long absence from the kingdom, and by undergoing afflictive and disgraceful punishments.

The king's person is inviolable and sacred; he has the power of sanctioning the laws enacted by the Cortes; can declare war and make peace; is to appoint all civil and military officers out of a list of individuals proposed by the council of state; conducts diplomatic affairs, watches over the application of the public funds, &c.

Restraints on the royal power.

The king cannot oppose the meeting of the Cortes at the periods or under the circumstances pointed out by the constitution, nor restrain the freedom of their deliberations when met, nor suspend them, &c. and such as shall advise him to do so, shall be held and treated as traitors. He cannot undertake a journey, marry, alienate any thing, abdicate the crown, lay on taxes, nor exchange any town, city, &c. without the previous consent of the Cortes.

Ferdinand VII. is acknowledged by the Cortes, king of Spain; and upon his demise, his legitimate descendants.—[The settlement of the succession the Cortes appear to have reserved to themselves.]

The king is a minor until he shall have completed his 16th year.

The king's eldest son is styled Prince of Asturias, and as such, when 14 years, swear before the Cortes that he will observe the constitutional laws, and be faithful to the king. During the latter's minority, a regency shall be established, which will take care that he be brought up in conformity to the plan adopted by the Cortes. The regency will be presided by the queen mother, if a live, and composed of the two oldest deputies of the permanent deputations from the Cortes; which deputies will continue the whole year in function—and of two councillors of state according to their seniority.

The Cortes will grant a yearly sum sufficient for the maintenance of the king and his family, and also country seats for his amusement, &c.

The king's sons may be appointed to all offices except those of judges or deputies of the Cortes. They cannot leave the kingdom without the consent of the latter.

There will be eight secretaries of state; two of whom for North and South America. They should be responsible for the transactions in their respective departments, and the Cortes will determine what appointments they are to receive.

A council of state will be established, composed of forty members, four of whom to be grandees of known merit and virtue; four to belong to the clergy, out of whom two bishops; twelve Americans; and the others to be taken from among the deserving of the other professions.

The councillors of state are to be appointed by the king out of a list of candidates proposed by the Cortes. The latter to be convened every year on the first of March, and to continue sitting three months, unless the session should be prolonged upon the king's demand or for some very urgent reason; but in no case for a longer term than one month.

As to the election of the delegates to the Cortes, it is to be managed as directed by the constitution (the dispositions relative thereto being very much detailed and framed with great judgment and a laudable foresight.)

There will be one deputy for every 70,000 souls.

The king will open the Cortes, or, in his name, the president of the deputation; which must be permanent to enforce the execution of the constitutional laws of the Spanish monarchy.

Dr. C. W. CLOUT, will preach at the Court house in this place, on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

DIED.—On Monday morning last, Mr. JOHN D. CLIFFORD a citizen of this town, after a short illness.

"It would appear that this civil war

I propose to the people of Fayette county, that they are at liberty to elect Col. JOSEPH SCROGHAM to serve them in the House of Representatives of the legislature of this state, at the next election, if they think proper.

JOHN SHARP.

May 12. (34*)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES. WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause certain lands of the United States to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, president of the United States, do hereby declare & make known, that public sales for the disposal, agreeably to law, of certain lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Monday in August and October next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Delaware, being 45 townships and fractional townships, viz:

August Sale.
Townships 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, S. of range 14
1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, do 15
1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, do 16
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, do 17

October Sale.
Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, south of range 9
1, 2, 3 and 4, do 10
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, do 11
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, do 12
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, do 13

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Piqua, being 33 townships and fractional townships.

At Brookville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Brookville, being 36 townships and fractional townships.

At Jeffersonville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in August next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Jeffersonville, being 27 townships and fractional townships.

At Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in September next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Terre Haute, being 43 townships and fractional townships.

At Edwardsville, Illinois, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Edwardsville, being 38 townships and fractional townships.

At Arkansas, in the territory of Arkansas, on the first Mondays of August and October next, for the lands surveyed in the district of Arkansas, being 53 townships and fractional townships, viz:

August Sale.
Townships 5, 7, 9 and 10, S. of R. 19, west of 5th principal meridian
5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, do 20, do
6, 7, 8 and 9, do 21, do
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, do 22, do

October Sale.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, south of range 23, west of 5th principal meridian
8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, do 24, do
9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, do 25, do
9, 10, 11 and 12, do 26, do
9, 10 and 11, do 27, do
9 and 10, do 28, do
9 and 10, do 29, do

At Jackson, in Missouri, on the second Monday in September next, for the lands surveyed in the district of Cape Girardeau, being thirty-five townships and fractional townships.

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in November next, for the lands in the military domain west of the Missouri river, which could not be distributed to soldiers, being chiefly quarter sections and fractions, too small or too large for County lots.

At Cahaba, in Alabama, on the first Monday in November next, for the lots in the towns of Claiborne and Jackson, and for townships 12 and 17 in range 20, and for township 18 in range 19, which were advertised but not offered for sale in March 1819.

Each sale shall continue three weeks and on longer; and each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order. The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will, as usual, be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth day of April, in the year 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSEPH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week, till the 1st of November next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES. WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 17th of March, 1820, entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint a Receiver of the public monies and Register of the Land Office for the district of Lawrence county in the Arkansas territory," it is enacted, that any person, having a claim to a right of pre-emption within the said district, shall make known his claim and location, according to the provision of the laws now in force, to the Register at least six weeks before the time to be designated by the President of the United States for issuing patents to the soldiers of the late army, entitled to bounty land in said district:

Therefore I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby designate the fourth Monday of November next, as the time at which patents as aforesaid shall commence to issue.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth of April 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSEPH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

For Rent.

A Two Story Brick House, ON the corner of Mechanic and Market streets, near the University. There are seven rooms above the cellar, all in complete order. The rent will be made very advantageous on account of the hard times.

Apply to the Printers.

May 12, 1820—19

Tammany Celebration.

THE members of the Tammany Society, or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be punctual in their attendance at the Wigwag in Lexington, on THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of proceeding to a commemoration of the birthday of ST. TAMMANY.

Month of Flowers, May 12th, 1820

Month of Flowers, May 12th, 1820

Garden Seeds.

JUST received a fresh and General Assortment of CHOICE SEEDS, on Main street, next door below Mr. Logan's Currying Shop, at the Oil Cloth Factory, where also may be had

Travelling Cloaks & Hat Covers, Warranted, or any other article in the above line—Also, on hand a large assortment of Ready Made Clothes.

T. HICKEY.

January 14th, 1820—2

To Parents.

A YOUNG Gentleman wants a situation as a Tutor in a private family who is capable of teaching Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, &c. A situation in the country in the family of a legal gentleman, where he could have access to a Library, and receive for his services (in part) legal instruction, would be preferred. He would not, however, have any objection to teaching of a school in the country. Unquestionable credentials to satisfactorily prove his capacity and his character will be produced. Apply to the printers.

Feb'y. 3d, 1820—6-34

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Fayette county, 3 miles from the mouth of Jack's Creek, a NEGRO MAN named KIT—he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, 22 years of age, dark complexion, lame in his left ankle, of a low speech, proud carriage—he has a wife in Winchester at Mr. D. Taliaferro's. He can write his own pass. Thirty Dollars reward will be given for said Negro if taken out of the state, and secured so that I get him, or Ten Dollars if apprehended in the state.

THOMAS BARNES.

February 4th, 1820—5-34

E. MOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his TOBACCO MANUFACTORY to Water-street, opposite the Hay Scales, where all persons may be supplied with

Tobacco, Segars and Snuff, Low for Cash. He also keeps a Sale Shop on Mill-street, next door below Mr. Giron's Confectionary Store.

BENJ. LOTSPEICH.

Dec. 31, 1819—53-34

Dancing School.

MR. SCHAFFER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that his SCHOOL for instructing in Masters and Misses in Dancing, will commence on Friday the 31st inst. in the afternoon, at Mr. GIRON'S HALL ROOM.

For Terms apply to Mr. Giron. N. B. Days of Tuition, Friday afternoon and Saturday morning and afternoon. March 10, 1820.—10-44

WILLIAM SWIFT.

HAVING purchased the interest of SAMUEL KEHOE, in the TALLOW CHANDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, respectfully informs the public, he will carry on the business at the same stand, where he hopes, by strict attention and punctuality to their respective commands, to merit and receive a share of their patronage.

February 11, 1820.

BREWING BUSINESS.

WANTED, an apprentice to the Brewing Business, with whom a fee is expected. Enquire of John M'Nahon.

Lexington Brewery, April 27.

Cash will be given for TALLOW & SOAP GREASE.

DELIVERED at my Soap and Candle Factory, at the corner of Main Cross and Water-streets, at the lower end of the lower Market-house, Lexington, or at the Great Crossings, Scott county

JOHN BRIDGES.

December 30—53

Oxen Wanted.

I WISH to purchase immediately from 5 to 10 YOKES OF LARGE WELL BOKED OXEN. Those having such to dispose of, will do well to call at the Lexington Oxen Store.

THOS. DEBY OWINGS,
Per LEVEN L. SHREVE.

May 4, 1820—18-34

NEW GOODS.

R. A. Gatewood.

HAS JUST RECEIVED, IN ADDITION TO HIS FORMER ASSORTMENT, A LARGE AND VERY WELL SELECTED SUPPLY OF

MERCHANDIZE, CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, which he offers for sale, at the most reduced prices for CASH.

He also respectfully requests those who are in arrears with him, to come forward and settle their respective dues, either by payment or by Note.

Lex. Dec. 30, 1819—53-44

LEGHORN BONNETS &c.

Mrs. Saunders.



BLACK AND BLUE EYES.
The eyes that glow with sparkling jet,
And those that swim in orbs of blue,
Had long contended which should get
The palm of beauty's empire due.

Conflicting claims invol'd dispute,
Black were too gay, and blue too stupid;
At length this great important suit
Was left to Mr. Justice Cupid.

Descending from the realms above,
The god his seat in glory took,
He op'd the statute book of love,
(It was a ponderous statute book).

'Twas fill'd with acts of legislation,
Done in the state-house of the sky,
Where Venus sat in consultation,
With the deities on high.

And never was a suit before,
Involv'd in more complete confusion;
For never had the long-rob'd corps
Been fed with such immense profusion.

The lawyers names I will not tell,
Suffice to say they did their duty;
Each plead his cause extremely well,
In praise of black & blue-eyed beauty.

Some spake, verbose with ambiguity,
Something like Mr. ————,
While others spake with perspicuity,
Like Mr. ————, full of pith.

Forbear! to both the prize is due,
The god at once decreed—forbear!
Woman is fair with eyes of blue,
With eyes of jet, is not less fair.

Black more vivacity impart,
In blue, more tenderness we find;
Black indicate fineness and art,
In blue is gentleness of mind.

Black are too subject to caprice,
Woe to the gazer's heart! but blue
Are free from guile or artifice,
And tender, delicate and true.

In black I've plac'd my shaft of fire,
But blue in sweetest languor roll;
Black, sparkling black, transport inspire,
But blue, enchanting melt the soul.

This said, Sir Cupid shut his book,
Nonsuited plaintiff and defendant;
A fee like M—— his godship took,
Adjourned the court, and here's the end on't.

PEREGRINE, JR.
Love's last shift.—A few days since,
a way was confined in the debtor's prison
of this city, for seduction. Put to his
trumps for bail, he had recourse to stratagem.
Having obtained an interview with
the plaintiff, a compromise by marriage
was mutually agreed to; when the chaplain
was sent for, and the ceremony performed
by 7 o'clock in the evening, in the
presence of the whole house. The
groom went for necessities usual on such
occasions; but to the no little mortification
of the bride he forgot to return, and
she took leave about 10 o'clock, sadly
lamenting her credulity.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.
Mr. James Ramshaw, copperplate printer,
of Feter-lane, has received the gold medal
for the society for the encouragement of
Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for an
improved plan of copperplate printing, by the
use of steam in the place of charcoal fire,
the effluvia of which are so injurious to the
health of the workmen, and at the same time
subject to many accidents by fire—as, by the
old process, each man works over a charcoal
furnace, and one coal fire of stove in his
workshop, fourteen fires in the whole; but
by his new process, the use of the three
charcoal fires is superseded.—Edin Mag.

"ULL TREAT"
Several people at a landing place in Saratoga
country, N. Y. were spectators of the following
scene: A rat man, who had drank a little
too freely, fell from a part of the raft
where he was employed & was near drowning
when his brother plunged in to his relief,
sized him by the hair, and was struggling with
him to the shore.—The tide was strong, and
the brother's strength being nearly exhausted,
he was about relinquishing his hold, when the
disparaging one, raising his head above the water,
exclaimed, "Hang on, Sam! hang on! I'll
treat! I swear I will!" His words were stimulating,
and his brother at length saved him.

WHIMSICAL COINCIDENCE.
A Clergyman, who was reading to his congregation
a chapter in Genesis, found the last
sentence on the page to be, "And the Lord
gave unto Adam a wife."—Turning over two
leaves together, he found written and read in
an audible voice, "and she was pitched with
in and without." He had unluckily got into
the middle of a description of Noah's ark.

7000 bushels Barley!!
CONNELL & MAHON,
WILL GIVE FIFTY CENTS CASH per
bushel for SEVEN THOUSAND BUSH-
ELS BARLEY, on delivery at their Brewery
between the months of September and De-
cember next.
10-4f Lexington Brewery, March 10, 1820.

The Subscriber
HAS received some very superior GLASS,
Suitable for Coach Windows, Clock Faces,
&c. of middle size—which he will cut and fit
in, either single or by the quantity.
J. D. MANTOSH.
March 29—13 1/2

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 3d of March 1817, entitled, "An act to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi Territory, and the sale of certain lands therein described," the President of the United States is authorized to cause certain lands to be sold.

Therefore, I JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Huntsville, in Alabama, for the sale of the lands in fractional township five, in range four, west, and in fractional township three, in range eleven, west, except fractional section No. 31, in said fractional township. Also the lots (designated for sale on the plan of the town) laid off for a town in the said fractional township, shall be sold in lots. Also the lots laid off for a town in township four, in range eleven, west. The sales shall commence on the 1st Monday in June next, and continue till the lands and lots shall have been offered for sale.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 6th of March, 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above notice a week till the 1st of June next.

March—13 w 1/2

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by the acts of Congress, passed on the 26th of March, 1804, on the 3d of March, 1805, and on the 25th of April 1808, the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands in the District of Detroit to be offered for sale when surveyed:

Therefore, I JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain Lands, shall be held at Detroit, in Michigan territory, on the first Monday in July next, viz:

S. of the base line. E. of the north line Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, in ranges 4, 5 & 6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6, in range 7, 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5, in range 8.

excepting such lands as are or may be reserved by law for the support of schools or for other purposes. The sale shall continue so long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer; and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 15th day of March, 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the above notice a week till the 1st day of July next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

March—13 law

Navy Commissioners Office.

26th FEBRUARY, 1820.

Navy Beef and Pork, for 1821.

THE Commissioners of the Navy will receive proposals till the 1st day of MAY next, for furnishing

2,000 to 2,500 barrels of PORK,
2,500 to 3,000 barrels of BEEF.

For the use of the Navy of the United States for the year 1821; delivered in the course of the winter of 1820 and 1821; at either of the following places, and to be paid for on its being duly inspected and delivered, at either Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, or Norfolk.

Also, for furnishing, deliverable within the said period, at New Orleans,
150 to 200 barrels of PORK,
200 to 250 barrels of BEEF.

These provisions must be of the best quality, well salted and salt petred. The barrels must be made of seasoned heart of white oak, and fully hooped. The Beef to be cut into pieces of 10 lb. each. The Pork into pieces of 8 lb. each: so that 20 pieces of beef, or 25 pieces of pork, will make a barrel of 500 lbs.

To be published in the Boston Patriot, the New York National Advocate, the Baltimore Patriot, the Alexandria Herald, the Norfolk Herald, the Kentucky Gazette and Scio to Gazette for one month.

Hemp Wanted.

THE highest CASH price will be given for HEMP, at the Factory of

JOHN BRAND
Lexington, December 24th, 1819.

WILL BE HIRED OUT FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS,

Several Negroes—Men, Women,

Boys and Girls.

Wanted to purchase a few Thousand pounds,

PORK.
JOHN BRAND.
Dec. 24—52 1/2

Iron and Castings.

REMOVAL.

THE Lexington Iron Store is now kept at the corner of Main-street and Cheapside, in the White house lately occupied by Messrs. Anderson, where is now to be found the best assortment of Wrought Iron, probably ever brought to Lexington, consisting of:

Tire of assorted sizes, Axe bar,

Hoe bar, Horseshoe, Scooped

and square bar;

Also—MILL SPINDLES, CROW-

BAR, SLEDGE and WEDGE

PATTERNS, PLOUGH

IRONS, of various sizes,

Which assortment will constantly be supplied from the Slate and Red River forges, with from five to ten tons per week, during the season.—The quality of this Iron needs no better recommendation than the use of it, which has been judged very superior by all that have tried it. Castings of a good quality, and well assorted, constantly on hand; together with every description of Mill Irons. All orders for Castings will be promptly attended to, and delivered when complete at the Lexington Iron Store.

For T. D. OWENS,
L. L. SHREVE.

Lexington, March 24, 1820 1—3 1/2

Wanting to Purchase.

AN Improved Farm, with between 50 and 150 acres in order for cultivation. Any person wishing to dispose of one in Fayette or any adjacent county, will enquire of the printer for necessary information. Any intelligence left with the printer will be attended to.

March 24th, 1820. 12—1/2

Blank Replevin Bonds,

NEATLY PRINTED ON GOOD PAPER,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts. His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by Ja. Haggins, esq. first door below Frazer's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business confided to him. Aug. 20—34 1/2

LAW OFFICE.

Wm. T. Barry & Laurence Leary.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business that may be entrusted to them. Their Office is kept opposite the Court-house, on Main street, adjoining Morton's corner.

Lexington, Sept. 23, 1819—39 1/2

LAW OFFICE.

U. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson.

WILL Practice LAW in conjunction in the Scott and Fayette Courts. Their Office is kept in Fayette town, opposite Captain Brannin's Tavern.

51-3m December 17, 1819.

Public Notice

THE subscriber will give for HOGS, delivered either gross or neat, at Lees town, on the Kentucky river, a liberal price. He will give 30 Cents per Bushel for WHEAT—40 Cents per Gallon for WHISKEY, and One Dollar per Bushel for PEAS or BEANS, delivered at the above place.

JAMES JOHNSON.
Great Crossings, Dec. 1819—49 1/2

HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND,

Given for Hemp.

Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of JAMES KERNS, dec'd. on Water-street.

HENRY WATT.
Lexington, February 5, 1819—4f

Cash in Hand

Will be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and 1 GIRL of an unexceptionable character.

Enquire of the Printers.
June, 3d, 1819—23 1/2

To the Prisoners of Raisin and Fort Meigs.

IT is well known, that the humane and patriotic citizens of Detroit, who, at their own expense, relieved many of you from Indian captivity, have heretofore refused to receive remuneration from any of you, from a belief, that if they were entitled to any, it should be made by the United States. Congress have at last consented to do this act of justice. But to enable these gentlemen to obtain their claims, it is necessary for the prisoners themselves to state in writing what they know as to each case, and swear to, and cause the same to be formally certified by a justice of the peace.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents to take these depositions, and will give their attendance for that purpose, at any time in Lexington during this and the ensuing month, where the ransomed prisoners, or those who have any information respecting such cases, will be pleased to call on them, such as cannot attend here, will be pleased to inform us where their depositions may be taken; or where information respecting such cases can be procured.

THO. T. BARR,
JOHN LOWRY.

Lexington, 22d Feb. 1820.

Dr. BOWER of Georgetown will communicate to us any information which may be given to him on these subjects, and aid any person in taking depositions &c.

Dancing Academy.

JOHN DARRAC,

(Professor of Dancing.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and Gentlemen, that his Spring quarter will commence on Friday the 4th of March next, ladies and Gentlemen desirous of being instructed in the art of dancing, are respectfully application to J. Darrac at his Hall Room.

Cotillion Parties.

Will take place as usual, every SATURDAY EVENING, when the ladies are respectfully invited.

The Evening School for Gentlemen takes place every Thursday and Friday, each week. February 25, 1820—8

Turkey Red, Yellow, & Nan-keen Dyeing.

THE Subscriber proposes to dye the above colors, and if a sufficient supply of Kentucky raised madder can be procured, will warrant the red to be of superior brilliancy and durability, to any that has yet been imported to the western country, which many persons can testify who have purchased cotton yarn of this color, at my factory, about 12 years since. Although this color has gone out of use for some years, yet it may be advantageously revived by filling it on blue warp, for chambers, and is perhaps, the most beautiful specimen of domestic manufacture. The yellow will be beautiful, of various shades, from a pale to a rich gold color. And the Nankens are warranted to be so far superior to the East India nankens color, as to be indistinguishable, while a fibre of the cloth is remaining. Cloths dyed in this way, are more durable than when dyed of the nankens color made with copers, as the keen particles of iron in copers, must cut the fibres of the cloth, and produce what is commonly called "a rotten color."

Various other colors will be dyed as the business may progress, by the encouragement of a public already sufficiently convinced of the propriety of making every thing at home.

Articles left to be dyed, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN JONES.
High street, Lexington.

April, 6—3t

Take Notice.

ALL persons are forewarned from trading for 200 Dollars, given by myself to Sally Redman, (since married to Yelberton Lewis), in the month of August, 1819, and becomes due on the 25th day of December, 1820, as the same is nearly paid off by her order; but the bond not created.

SAMUEL TORRETT.
March 15, 1820—11 1/2

TO RENT,

A convenient Brick Store Room and Cellar.

On Water street, opposite the lower Market house, next door to the corner of Mill street—ALSO,

A SMALL FRAME HOUSE,
On Mill street, next door to the corner of Water street, being the property of Tegerden and Shryock. The terms will be made known on application to

STANDISH FORDE,
Main street, Lexington, Ky.

April 6—14 1/2

Mall Liquors.

GEORGE WOOD, has now for sale, at the

LEXINGTON NEW BREWERY.

Porter and Beer.

And will in a short time, have PALE BEER ready for market, all brewed in the most celebrated London mode, as taught him by Richard Flowers, esq. of Albion, Illinois, during his stay in this place.

Draft Porter, \$8 per barrel
Bottled do. 14 per dozen
Beer 7 per barrel
Do. 34 per half barrel
Do. 75 cents per Jar of 34 gallons delivered at the Brewery.

Pale Ale, 9 per barrel
Do. 2 per dozen.
The Jars will be found well adapted for small families, they are constructed so as to draw off the liquor with a crane.

CASH will be paid for BARLEY at the highest price.

"Mr. Flowers acquired his knowledge of Brewing, at Whitehead's Brewery, London, and was afterwards long extensively engaged in the trade."

Lexington New Brewery, Dec. 27—53 1/2

POPLARS:

THE season approaches for setting out these beautiful trees; any quantity can be obtained on application at my Garden. Those who wish to ornament their grounds, may select any size to suit their purposes.

JOHN FOWLER.
Jan. 28, 1820—4 1/2

Keel Boats.

THE subscriber having established a BOAT YARD, on the Kentucky river, at the mouth of Quicksand, intends keeping on hand KEEL BOATS of every description. Application to col. Richard Taylor, at Frankfort, or Mr. B. Lanchier, at Lexington, will be attended to by me.

ISAAC D. SCOFIELD.
Dec. 17, 1819—51-3m

Notice.

THE person who borrowed the eighth volume of ROLLIN'S ANCIEN HISTOIRE from Mr. Chas. Wicklie's Tavern, will be so good as to return it immediately, as it belongs to the Lexington Library.

March 24th, 1820. 12

For Sale or to Rent,

A COTTON FACTORY,

Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines

With every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment; and we believe, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to

R. & W. B. LONG.
Versailles, Feb. 5—4f

Cash for Barley.

GEORGE WOOD, will give the highest price CASH in hand, for BARLEY of good quality at

The Lexington New Brewery.

Enquiry may be made of Dr. Elisha Warfield or Mr. John Brand.

October 1—40 1/2

"Don't give up the Ship."

ROBERT KAY.

March 24, 1820—12-2m

THE NOTED HORSE

Sweeper,

SO famous for getting

fine LARGE COLTS,

will be kept in Lexington this season, and will be let to mares at eight dollars the season, commencing the 1st of April and ending the 15th of July; he will be under the care of Wm. T. Banton, who will pay every attention to mares entrusted to his care, but will not be liable for any accidents whatever. Sweeper is in good health, eight years old, a dark roan, or iron gray, upwards of 16 hands high, got by Pioning, who was got by Old Rockingham, his dam by Sportsman, a roan horse, known by the name of Prater's roan, &c. &c.

WM. DUNLAP.

April 24—14-2m

Just Received,

A FEW BARRELS OF VERY SUPERIOR

Old Whiskey,

By the Barrel or Gallon—Also,

Good New Whiskey,

By the Barrel, for sale by

M. J. NOUVEL.

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell

State of Kentucky:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, SCT.

MARCH TERM, 1820, 3d DAY.

Benjamin Tyler and Susanah Shore,

Complainants,

Against

Richard Shore's heirs, Defts.

THIS day the complainants aforesaid by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, William Hambrick and Sally his wife, John Crider and Polly his wife, James Stephens and Tamy his wife, Gilbert Shore, and John Shore are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, in the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, William Hambrick and wife, John Crider and wife, James Stephens and wife, Gilbert Shore and John Shore, do appear here on or before the first day of the next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state for two months successively. A copy—Test,

12x22 NELSON C. JOHNSON, d.c. &c.

Just Published,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE SPEECH

OF

JESSE BLEDSOE, ESQ.

ON THE SUBJECT OF

Banks and Banking.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

ALMANACKS,

For Sale at the GAZETTE OFFICE,

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. dec'd and Robert G. Dudley, trading under the firm of ROBERT G. DUDLEY & Co. was dissolved in the month of December, 1815, and the co-partnership of the same parties composing the firm of SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER & CO. expired by limitation on the first day of January last.

Notice is therefore Given, That the Books, Notes and all other Papers of said concerns, are deposited with SAMUEL TROTTER, as partner and agent of said firms, for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary to the parties concerned, that speedy payments should be made, and in case of failure suits will be commenced without delay.

(Signed)
SAMUEL TROTTER,
JOHN POPE,
JAMES TROTTER, Jr. dec'd
ELIZA TROTTER, Executrix.

Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820—8-4m.

Tanning & Skin Dressing.

THE subscriber has for Sale at his Tan-Yard on Main-street, Lexington, opposite the Baptist Grave Yard, an assortment of LEATHER of all descriptions for Saddlers and Shoemakers.

ALSO—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Tanned and Dressed Sheep & Deer Skins, Parchment, Buckskin, White Leather &c. &c.

He has always on hand a large quantity of WOOL for Hatters, Clothiers, &c. He also takes Hides to Tan on Shares, and gives CASH for Hides.

WM. CIRODE.
March 30, 1820—13-1/2

PLANK.

300,00